

TOM TRIP'S MUSEUM:

OR,

A PEEP

AT

THE FEATHERED CREATION.

PART II.

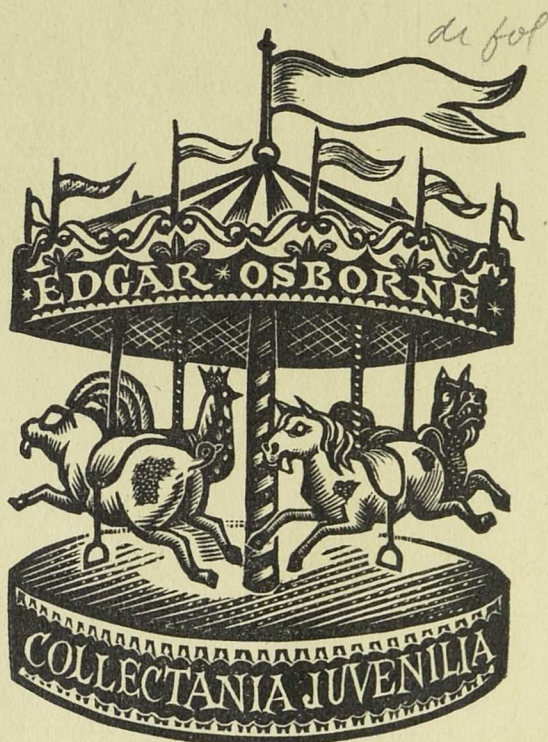


LONDON:

JOHN HARRIS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.



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MUSEUM;

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PART II.

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1832.







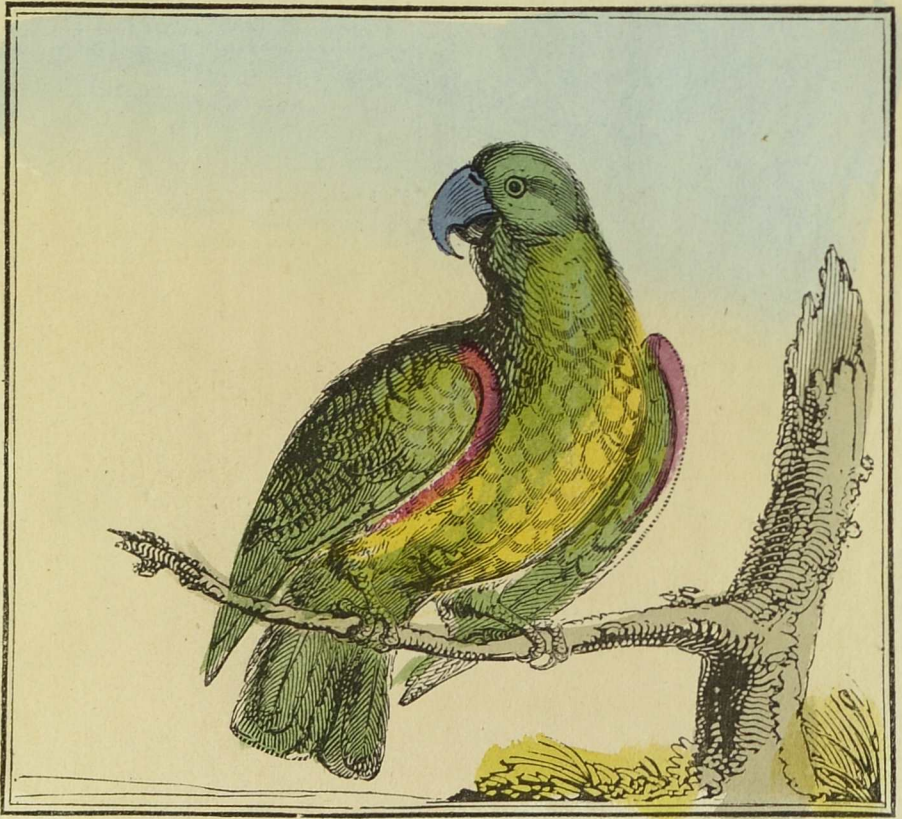




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### THE PARROT.

THIS elegant bird is about twelve inches in length, and the general colour of the plumage on the body is green, but the feathers on the hind part of the neck and on the back are bordered with black. The forehead is of a whitish ash-colour, and the top of the head, the cheeks, and the fore part of the neck are yellow. The wings are diversified with red, yellow, and green; the principal feathers of the tail are green, and yellowish near the end. Some PARROTS, however, are principally ash-coloured. These birds may be easily taught to speak, sing, and whistle; and some of them have been known to converse in a manner nearly approaching to rationality.

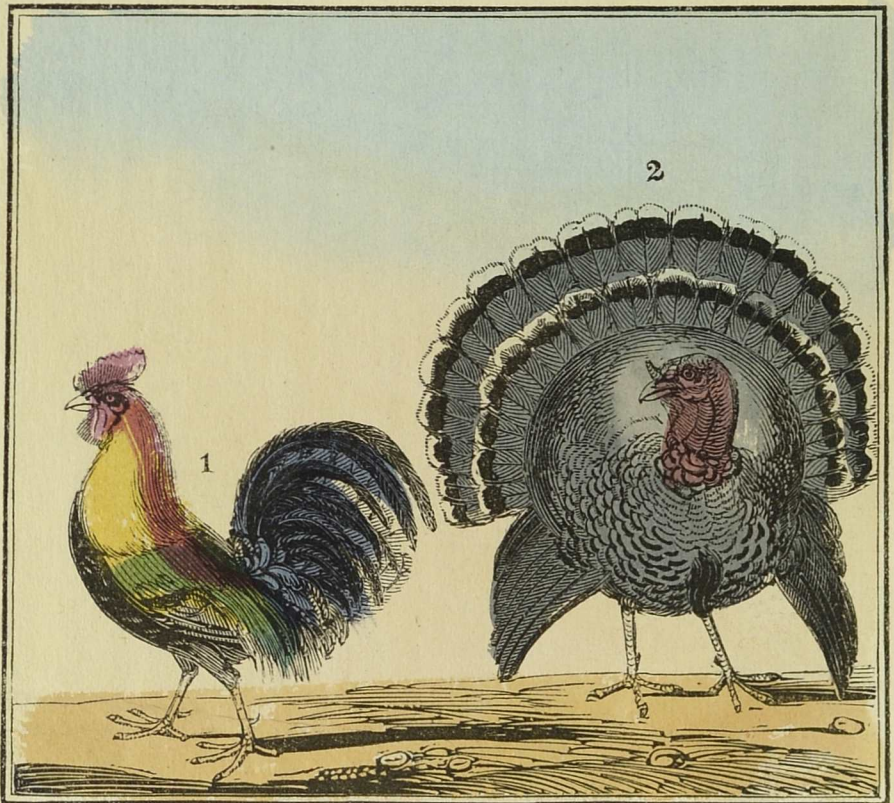








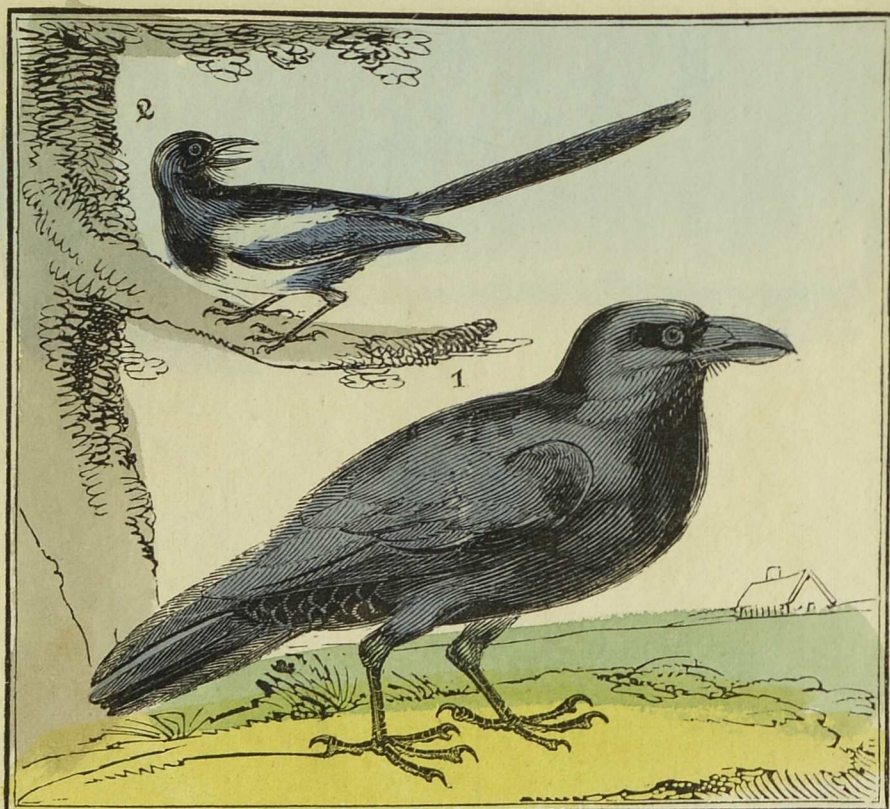




1. THE COCK. 2 THE TURKEY-COCK.

THE appearance of the Cock when in his full plumage, is striking and animated. His head is adorned with a handsome red comb and wattles; the feathers on his neck are long, and fall gracefully toward his body, which is firm, compact, and handsome; and the beautiful arch formed by his tail seems to give a grace to all his motions. His legs are armed with strong spurs; his eyes seem to sparkle with fire, and his whole aspect is characteristic of boldness and freedom.—The TURKEY-COCK is a large unwieldy bird, the sides of whose head and throat are strangely ornamented with a soft, fleshy, pendulous substance. The bill is short, strong, and convex; the wings are moderately long; and the breast is decorated with a long tuft of coarse black hairs. The bird is particularly fond of expanding the feathers of his tail in the manner of the peacock.





1. THE RAVEN. 2. THE MAGPIE.

THE RAVEN is a large strong-bodied bird, and has sometimes been known to measure eighteen inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The plumage is black, but bears a sort of bluish gloss, particularly upon the wings and tail; the stomach is of a paler colour, rather inclining to brown. The beak is extremely strong and sharp, and the feet are armed with large crooked claws. When domesticated, this bird becomes familiar and very amusing.—The MAGPIE is an elegant bird, with short wings and a long tail. It has a large white spot on the breast, another on each side of the body, and several of the wing feathers are white: the rest of its plumage is black, and beautifully shaded, and the combination of glosses on its tail is extremely rich; but the mischievous disposition of this bird seems to depreciate all its external perfections.

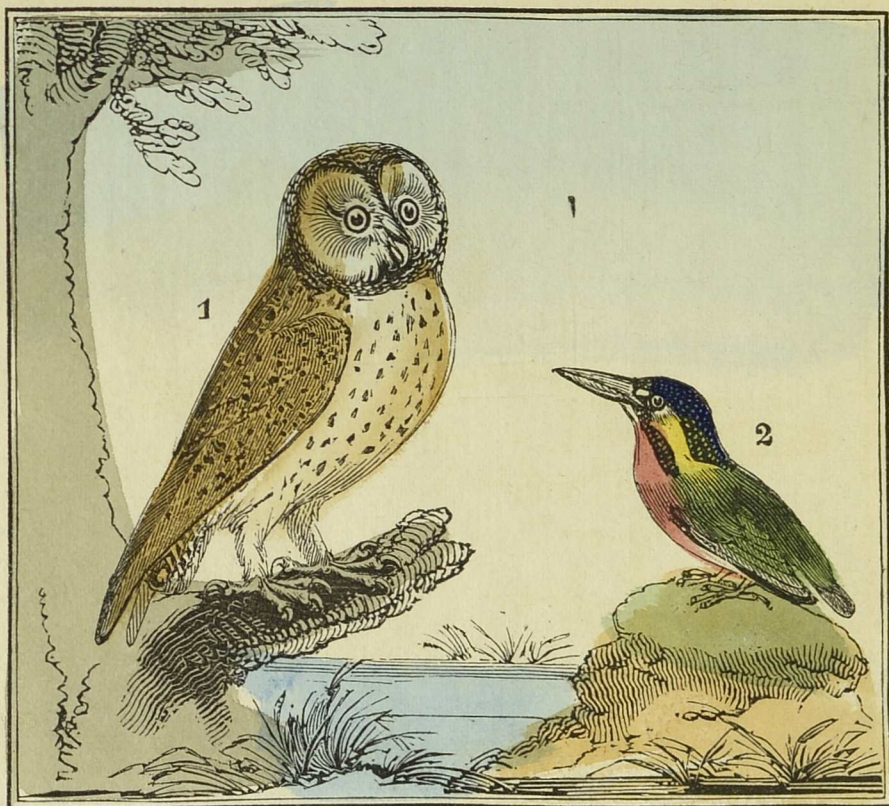








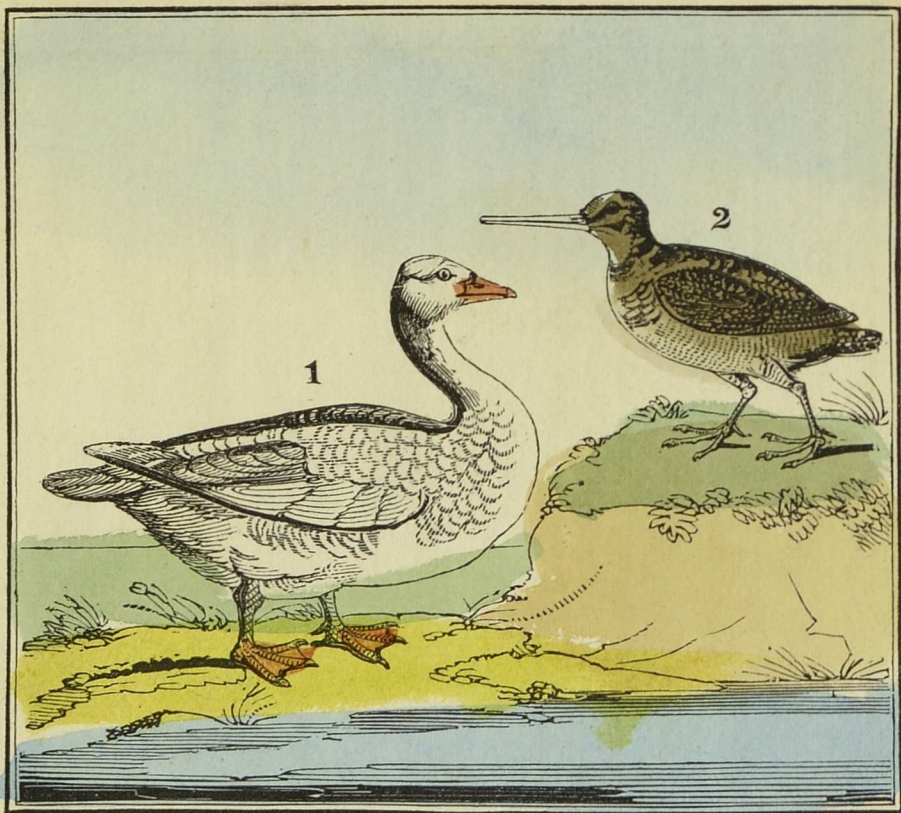




1. THE OWL. 2. THE KING-FISHER.

THE brown or common OWL is, in general, from ten to twelve inches in length, and is spotted with black on the head, back, and wings; the breast is of a pale ash-colour, diversified with dusky streaks, and round the eyes are ash-coloured circles, spotted with black. The Screech Owl is about the size of the former, but the plumage is much finer, the upper parts of the body being of a pale yellow, variegated with white spots, while the under parts are entirely white.—The KING-FISHER is about seven inches in length, and is the most beautiful of all the British birds. The top of the head and the sides of the body are of a dark green, marked with spots of blue; the tail is of a deep blue; and the other parts of the body are orange, white, and black. It preys on small fish, and is found in most parts of Europe.

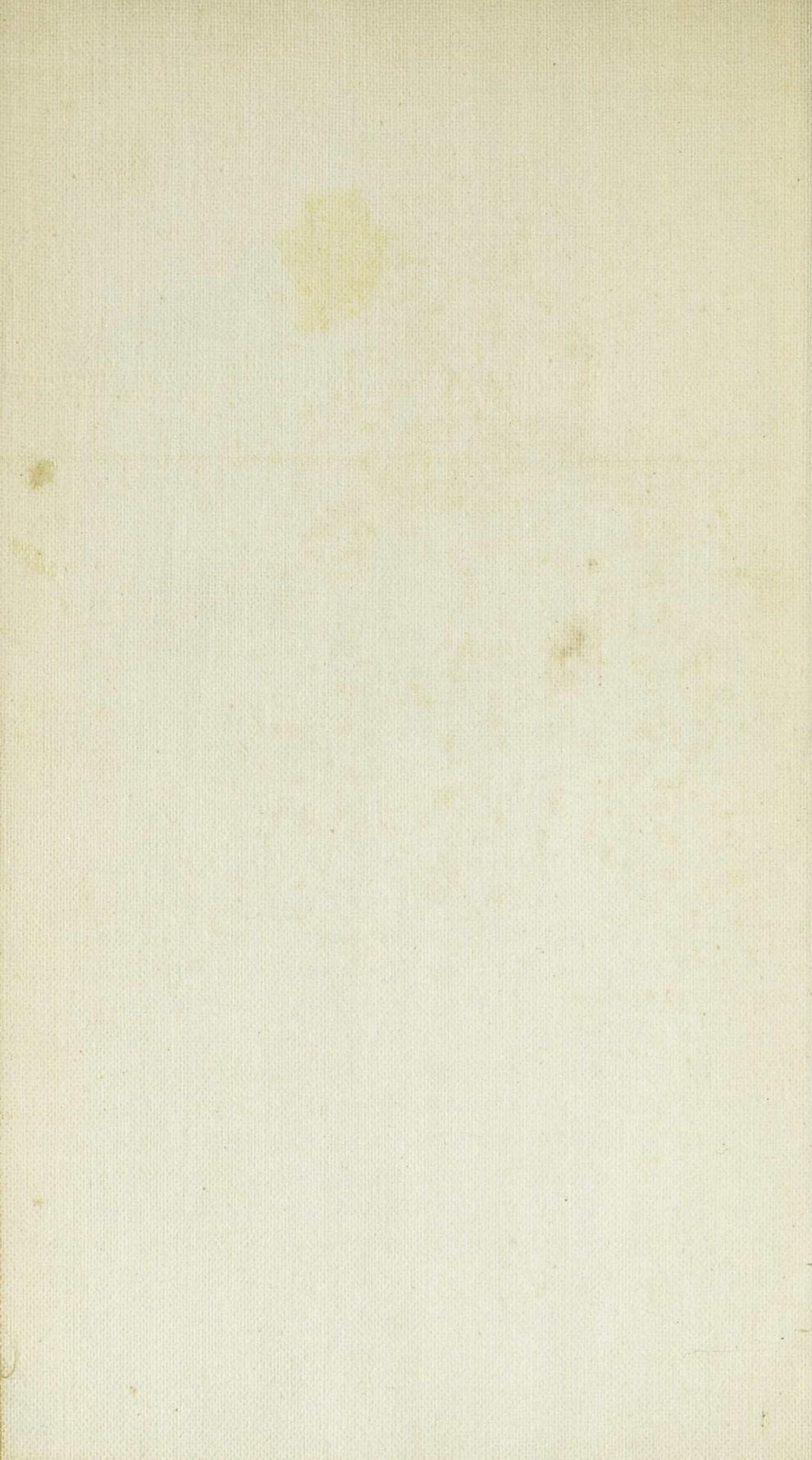




## 1. THE GOOSE. 2. THE WOODCOCK.

THE GOOSE has a large elevated bill, of a flesh colour, inclining to yellow; the head and neck are generally ash-coloured; the breast and stomach whitish, clouded with grey, as is also the back; but sometimes the plumage is entirely white. The legs and feet are of a flesh colour. In the fens of Lincolnshire, many thousands of Geese are bred for the sake of their feathers, of which they are cruelly stripped several times in the course of a year.—The WOODCOCK is something smaller than the Partridge, and weighs about eleven ounces. The bill is straight, and about three inches long. The plumage exhibits a great variety of colours, and is very beautiful. The tail is nearly three inches in length, and the legs and feet are of a dusky pale colour, with small black claws.









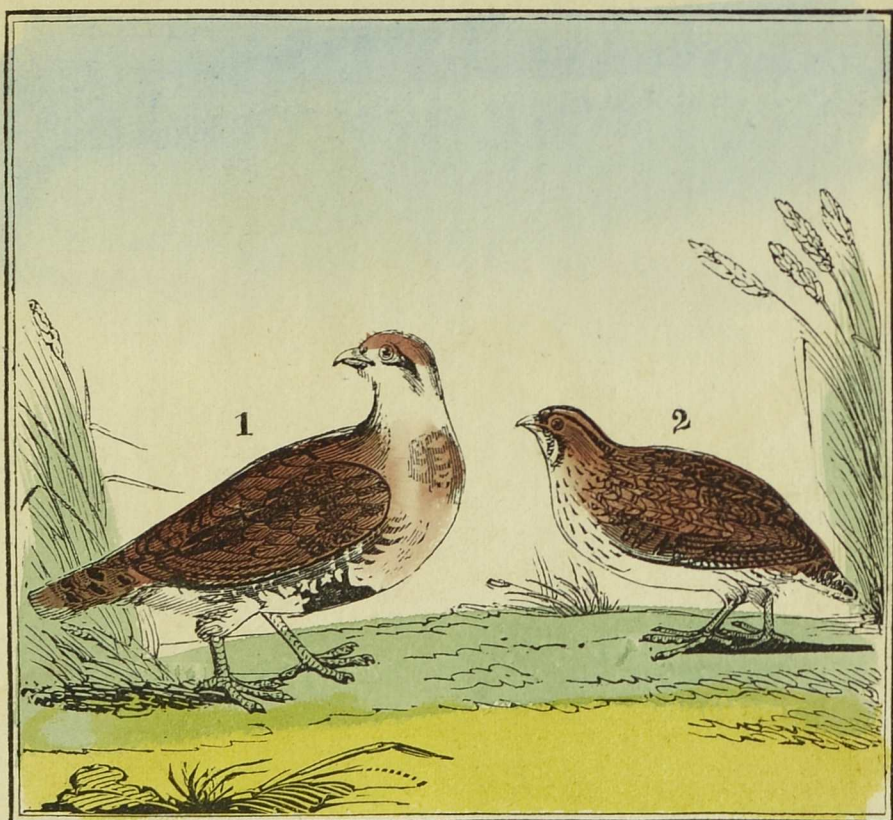




1. THE COCKATOO. 2. THE BUTCHER-BIRD.

THE COCKATOO is a beautiful bird of the parrot kind. The general colour of the plumage is white; the beak round and hooked; and the head adorned with a crest of long feathers, which is capable of being erected at pleasure, and which gives a peculiar elegance to the bird's appearance. It is a native of the East-Indies.—The BUTCHER-BIRD is about the size of a thrush, and has a strong black bill, hooked at the end. The feathers on the upper part of the body are of a reddish ash-colour; those on the breast are white, diversified with a few dark lines. It usually preys upon small birds, and after killing its victims it fixes them upon some neighbouring thorn, and, when thus spitted, tears them to pieces with its beak: and from this practice it has derived its name.





## 1. THE PARTRIDGE. 2. THE QUAIL.

THE PARTRIDGE is about thirteen inches in length, and on the breast it has a crescent of a deep chestnut colour. The general colour of the plumage is brown and ash, elegantly mixed with black; but the sides of the head are yellowish, and under each eye there is a small spot, which has a granulated appearance. The wings are brown, diversified with dark bars, and the feathers of the tail are red, with an ash-coloured border.—The QUAIL is not above half the size of the Partridge. The feathers on the head are black, edged with rusty brown: the breast is of a yellowish red spotted with black, and the plumage on the back is marked with lines of pale yellow. From its heavy manner of flying, the QUAIL seems but ill-adapted for migration: yet it is known to be a bird of passage, and sometimes to perform very long and fatiguing journeys.

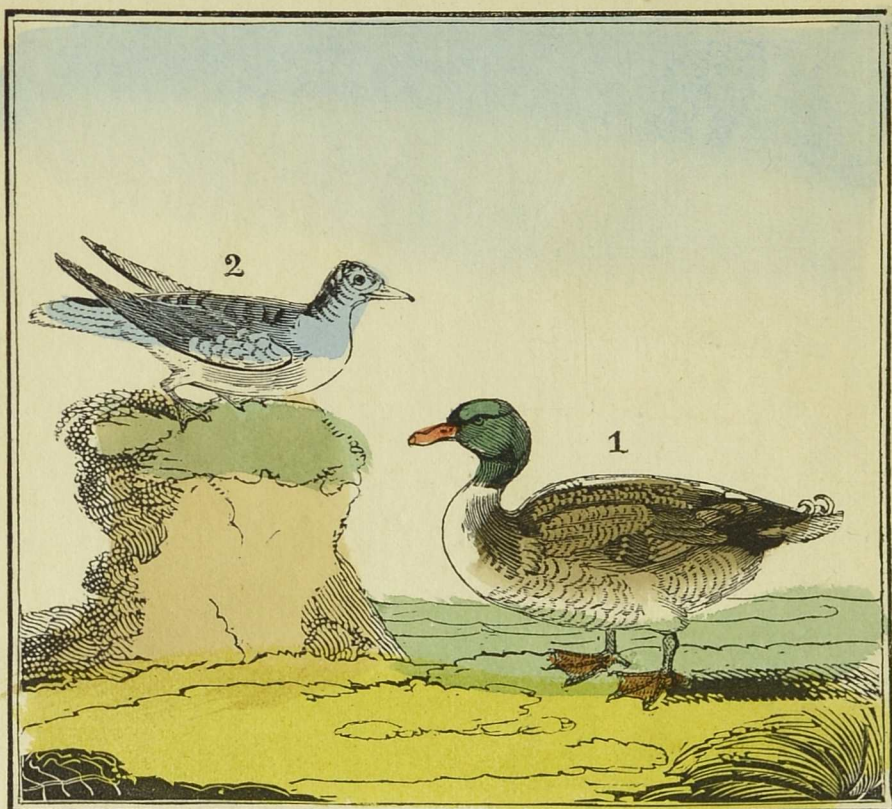








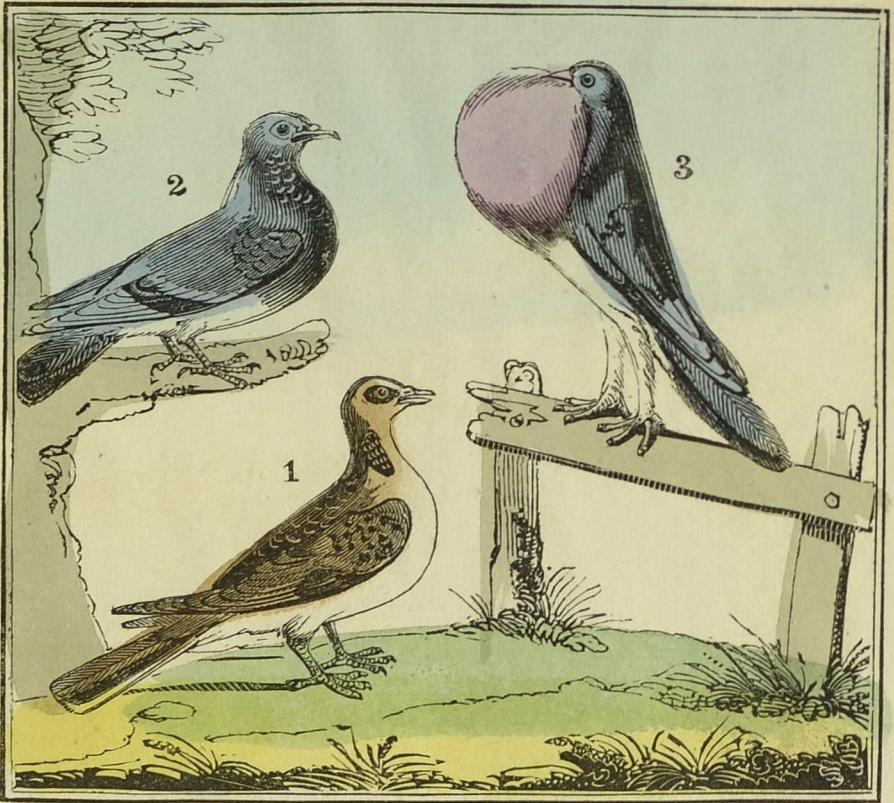




1. THE DUCK. 2. THE GULL.

THE common or tame DUCK is too well known to require any description ; but it is worthy of remark that the eggs of this bird are generally hatched under hens, as the original parent appears heedless and inattentive to her charge : she frequently leaves her eggs till they spoil ; and even when her young ones leave the shell, she seems to think that nothing more is necessary than to conduct them to the water, where they are sometimes destroyed by rats, weasels, or other vermin.—Of the GULL there are several varieties, but the grey GULL seems to be the most common. The upper side of the back and neck are grey, intermixed with a whitish brown ; the wing feathers are of a dark brown, intermixed with black ; the throat, breast, stomach, and thighs, are white. The legs and feet are orange-coloured, and the claws black.





1. THE TURTLE DOVE. 2. THE WILD PIGEON. 3. THE  
POWTER PIGEON.

THE TURTLE DOVE is one of the smallest birds of the pigeon kind, but is so remarkable for its affection and fidelity, that it is said if a pair be put in a cage, and one die, the other survives but a very short time. The note of this bird is particularly tender and plaintive.—The WILD PIGEON is of a deep bluish ash-colour; the sides of the neck are of a reddish gold-colour; the wings are marked with two black bars, and the tail is also barred near the end with black. The bill is weak and slender, and the legs are short.—The POWTER PIGEON is a variety distinguished by a remarkable protuberance of the breast, from which the bird has derived its name.

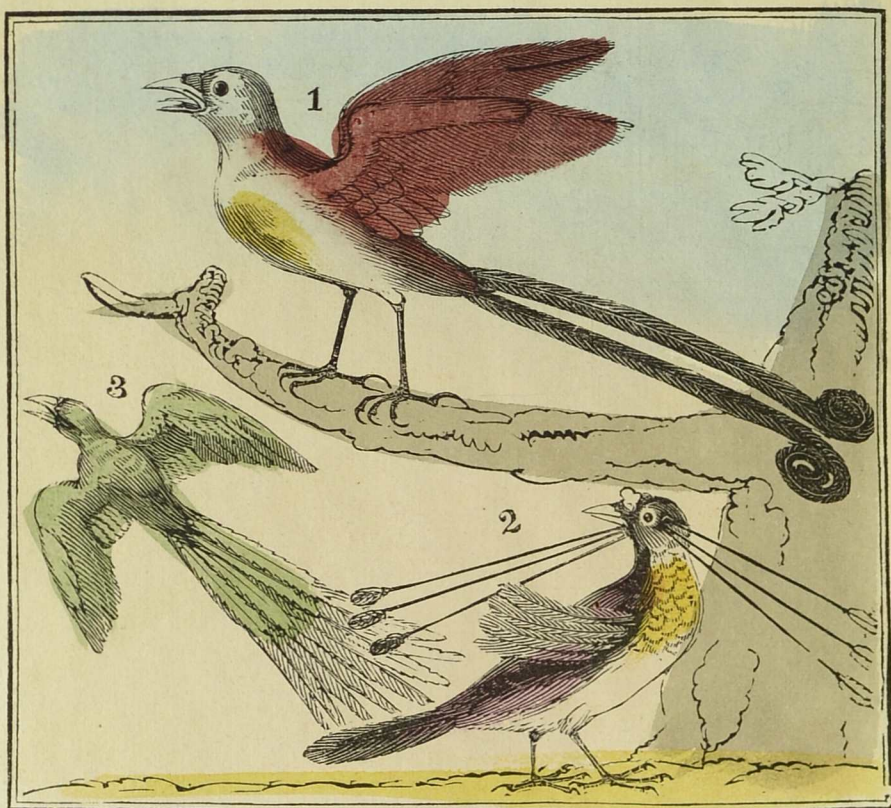








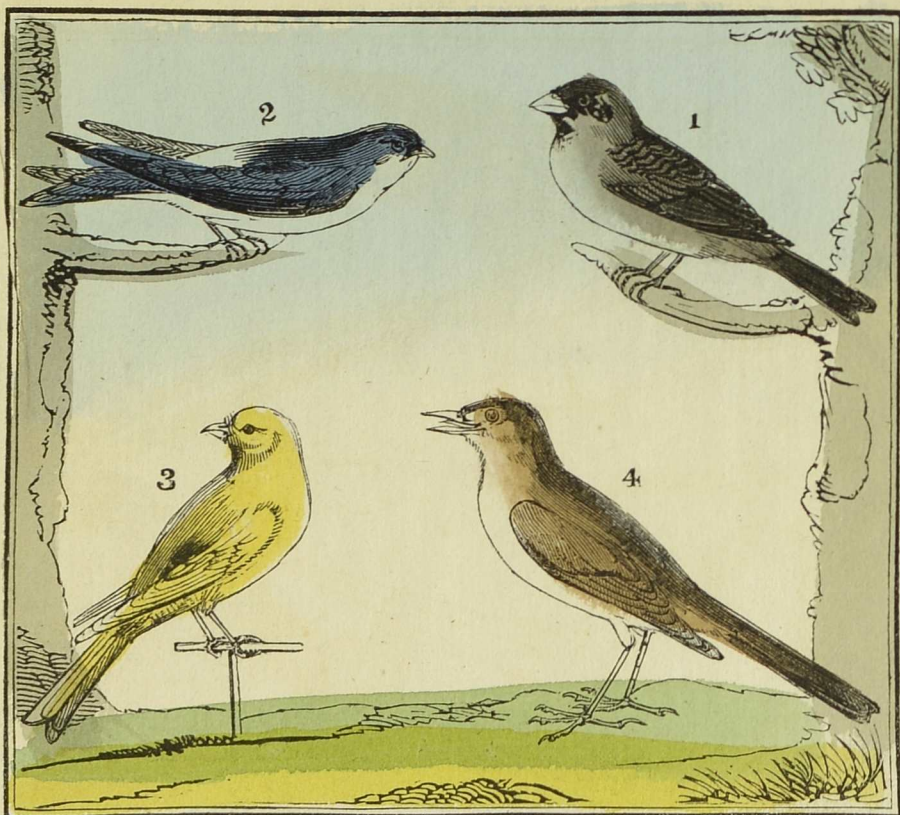




1. KING OF THE BIRDS OF PARADISE.
2. GOLDEN THROATED BIRD OF PARADISE.
3. COMMON BIRD OF PARADISE.

THE KING of the BIRDS OF PARADISE is about the size of a blackbird, but of the most beautiful plumage. His head, neck, back, tail, and wings are of a brilliant red colour, and as soft and delicate as velvet. The stomach is white, and bordered near the bottom of the neck by a green line. From the middle of the tail issue two long filaments, like the stems of black feathers, extending considerably beyond the tail, and bordering inward at their extremities, where they form a sort of ring, of a bright emerald colour in the centre.—The GOLDEN THROATED BIRD OF PARADISE is distinguished by some curious feathers which project from each side of the neck near the head, and a large tuft of plumage rises near the wing, and points towards the tail.—The COMMON BIRD OF PARADISE is smaller than the others, and its colours are less brilliant.





1. THE SPARROW. 2. THE MARTIN. 3. THE CANARY.  
4. THE NIGHTINGALE.

THE SPARROW is about five inches in length from the bill to the end of the tail. The top of the head and back part of the neck are ash colour ; the forepart of the head, the space round the eyes, and the forepart of the neck, black ; the back and wings are of a reddish brown mixed with black, and all the under parts are of a pale ash colour.—The MARTIN is of a glossy black plumage on the head and upper parts of the body ; but the breast, stomach, and lower part are white. The female builds her nest over windows or beneath the roofs of houses, and generally lays four or five eggs.—The CANARY BIRD is about the size of a Sparrow, but more slender. The plumage in general is yellow, but is mixed with grey or brown in some varieties. The tail is rather forked, and the legs and bill are of a flesh colour.—The NIGHTINGALE possesses neither richness nor variety in its tints, but is universally admired for the melody of its song.

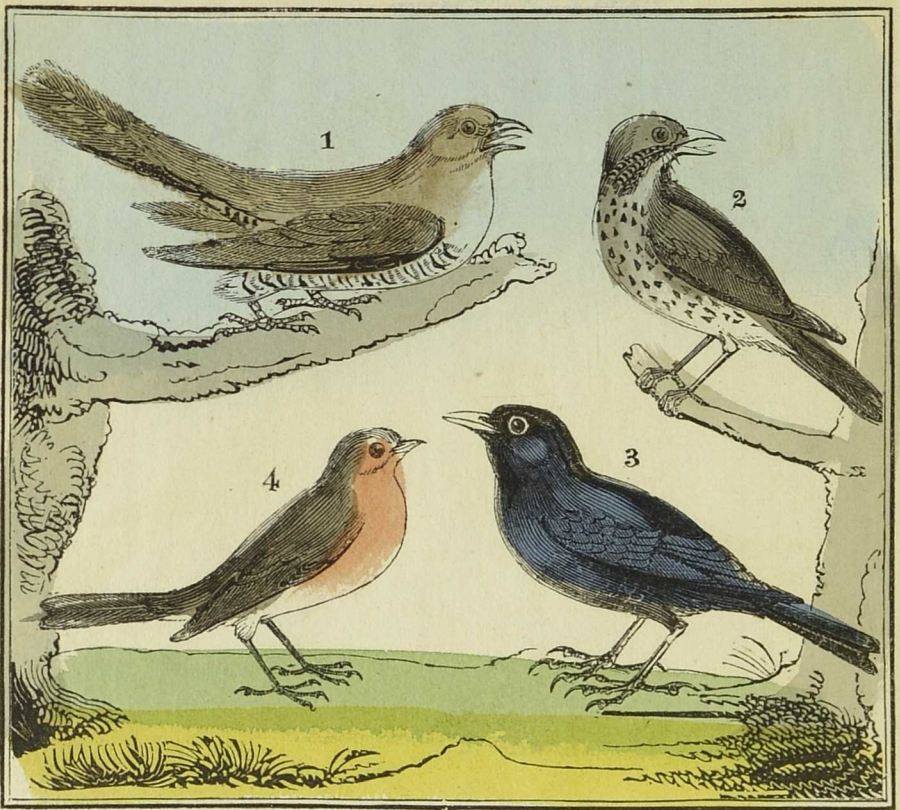








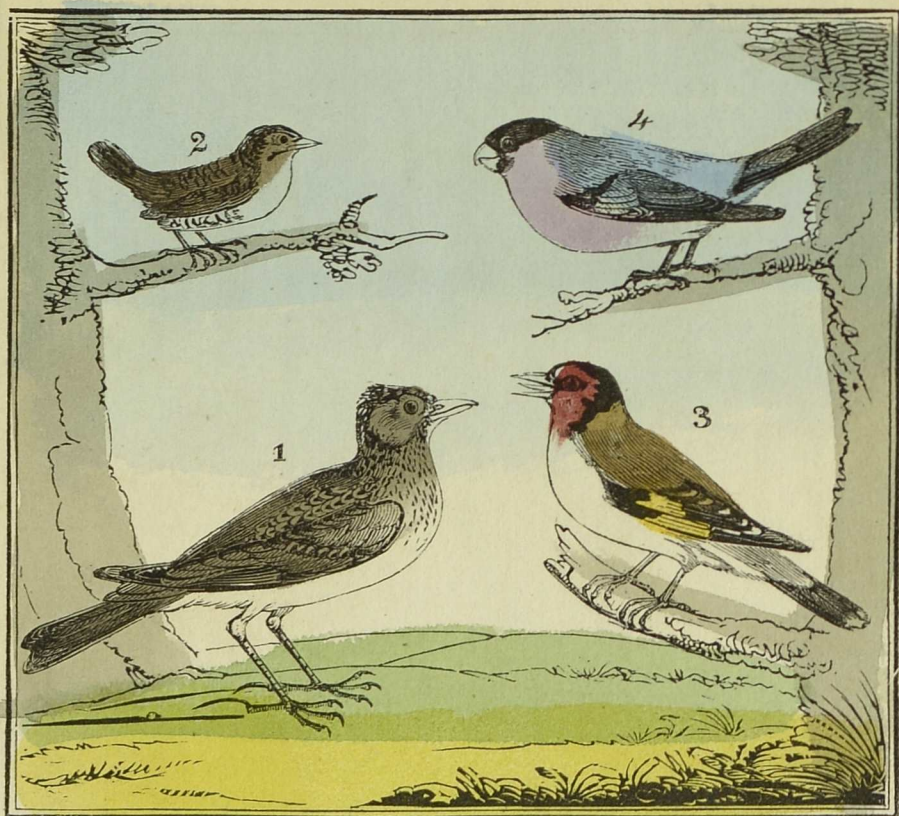




1. THE CUCKOO. 2. THE THRUSH, 3. THE BLACKBIRD.  
4. THE REDBREAST.

THE CUCKOO is about the size of a pigeon, and shaped somewhat like a magpie. The head, neck, back, and wings are of a dove colour; the breast and stomach are white, crossed with lines of black. The legs are yellow, and the claws white.—The THRUSH is of a dark brown plumage on the upper part of the body, but the throat and stomach are lighter and spotted. The bill bends toward the point, and at its base are several black projecting hairs.—The BLACKBIRD is one of the most pleasing choristers of the grove when heard at a distance; but in a cage its note is so loud as to be rather unpleasant. It feeds on worms, snails, and insects.—The REDBREAST is universally known, and is justly celebrated for its attachment to mankind, as well as for the sweetness and softness of its song.





1. THE LARK. 2. THE WREN. 3. THE GOLDFINCH.  
4. THE BULLFINCH.

THE SKY-LARK is a long-lived healthy bird, and is distinguished from other varieties of the same species by a crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. At full growth it is about six inches long, and usually weighs about an ounce and a half. It commences its song early in spring, and continues it during the whole of the summer.—The WREN is but four inches in length, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail; but its note is remarkably loud, in comparison with the little body from which it issues. It also sings very late in the evening.—The GOLDFINCH is equally esteemed for the melody of its song and the beauty of its plumage, and when domesticated is easily taught to perform a variety of entertaining tricks.—The BULLFINCH is a well-known bird, and may be taught to whistle different tunes with surprising correctness.

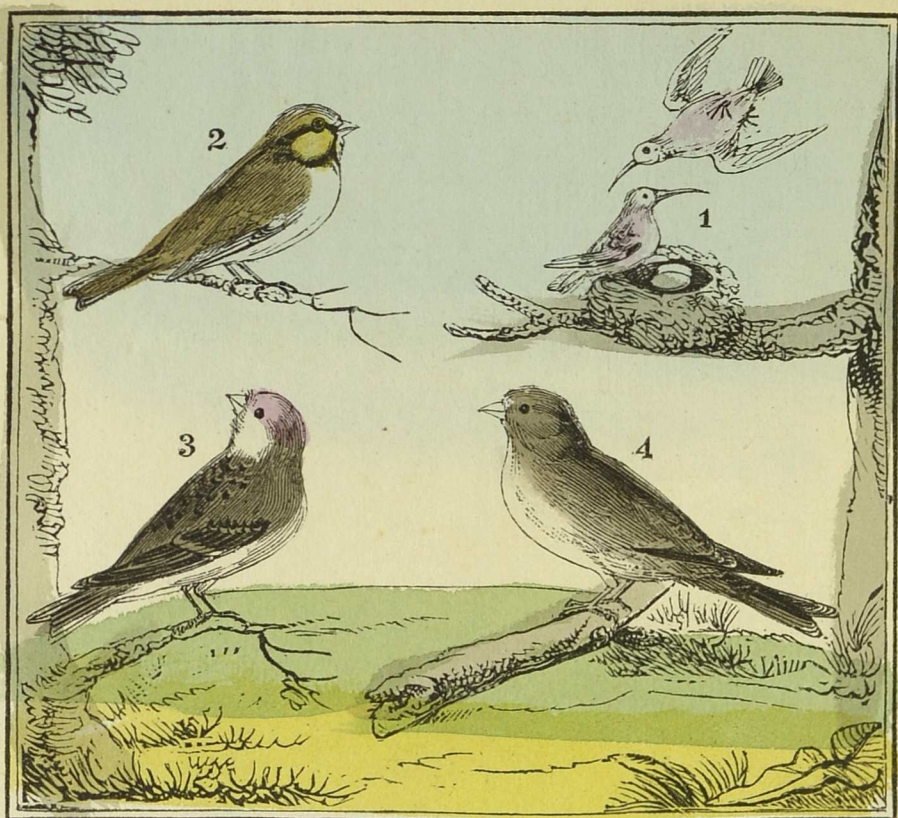












1. THE HUMMING-BIRD. 2. THE TOM-TIT. 3. THE RED-POLE. 4. THE LINNET.

THE HUMMING-BIRD varies in size, but is not, in general, much larger than a humble bee. The plumage on the wings and tail is black, but on the body it is of a greenish brown, with a beautiful gloss. The bill is black and slender, and the head is adorned with a small crest, which sparkles in the sun like a little star of peculiar brilliancy.—The TOM-TIT, or Titmouse, is about four inches and a half in length, and its plumage is very elegant, consisting of black, white, green, blue, and yellow. It feeds on insects, seeds, and fruit, and the female lays sixteen or eighteen eggs.—The RED-POLE is a small bird covered with brown plumage, and receives its name from a red tinge on the feathers of the head.—The LINNET is so much esteemed for the sweetness of his note, that he is considered by many persons to excel all the small birds in this respect. He may also be taught to whistle or to imitate the song of any other bird.



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